

which only the rarest spirits were equal. Of this lack of charity Calvin gave the most shocking example. Though himself a "heretic" he was inflexibly intolerant of the heresy of others, and his orthodox zeal was intensified by a vindictive, irascible temper. Like most of his contemporaries, he was a good hater.

Servetus was undoubtedly a man of genius, though an ill-balanced one. He was by turns theologian, scientist, physician, geographer, astronomer. He anticipated Harvey in the discovery of the circulation of the blood. It was, however, as a heretic theologian that he acquired most notoriety, for his great discovery perished with the theological volume on the "Restitution of Christianity" in which it was demonstrated. The irrepressible, versatile, arrogant Spaniard seemed ever in a fever of speculation, and could ill restrain his disposition to accost disputatiously every theologian he met on knotty points of divinity. He was born in the same year as Calvin, *i.e.*, 1509, studied law and the Bible at Toulouse, travelled in Germany in the service of Quintana, Charles V's confessor, was dismissed from his post, and went to Basel, where in 1531 he published his work, "Concerning the Errors of the Trinity," and exasperated Protestant theologians like Oecolampadius, Bucer, and Bullinger by his combative spirit and heretical negations. He denounced all orthodox theologians as "tyrants of the Church," and was ostracised by them in consequence. He then turned his steps to Paris, where he threw down the gauntlet to the young Calvin. Calvin accepted the challenge, but Servetus thought better of it, and failed to keep the appointment. He eschewed theology for a time for mathematics, geography, astrology, medicine, and published an edition of Ptolemy's Geography at Lyons in 1535. From Lyons he went once more to Paris to lecture on geography and astrology in the University, and burst into notoriety as the mordant critic of the Paris doctors. His proneness to quarrel soon made the University too hot for him, and the Parliament of Paris, espousing the side of his antagonists, prohibited him in 1538 from continuing his lectures. From Paris he wandered to Charlieu, near Lyons, and finally, in 1540, established himself as a physician at Vienne, where he spent the next thirteen years.